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NEW YORK OFFICE.

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MONDAY, AUGUST 7, 1893.

WEATHER BULLETIN.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—For lower
Michigan—Easterly winds; warmer;
fair, except possibly local rains on the
lake coast.

L.A.I.D. IN REVE.

General William Power Jones is at
rest in the bosom of that clay to which
all human flesh is heir. Thousands of
friends assembled in mournful con-
course in and about St. Mark's church
yesterday to pay tribute to the heroic
allies of their friend and father. The
gathering was a notable one. It com-
prised the best and noblest of the state's
citizenship. On no other like occasion
has such a thoroughly representa-
tive concourse assembled in this city.
It will live in memory as a distinct
event in the lives of those who were
marshalled in the hosts that accom-
panied the dead soldier's body to the
grave. It will teach the young that
patriotism, uprightness and honesty are
virtues which attract to man the love,
respect and veneration of his fellows.
It will teach us all that to be steadfast
in purpose, persevering in the right, loyal
in friendship will be to earn and hold
the good opinion of all men. Of the
sublime character of the deceased
mention was made at the time of his death.
It remains only to be said that a noble,
frank and disinterested man has
departed from us forever. We shall cherish
his memory and hold in grateful rever-
ence the virtues which made him a con-
spicuous and beloved citizen.

EAGER INVESTORS.

Henry Chase is more cheerful. New
factors have entered into the financial
situation, and he begins to see the light
of better times. The collapse of the
Chicago provision speculators has re-
leased a large volume of exportable pro-
ducts, and the outlook to Europe is sur-
prisingly active. The large return of
gold is based on the hypothesis that it is
in return for our provisions. He intimates
that had the provisions market remained
untrammeled, our gold would not have
been sent abroad. The intimation
is in the nature of a revelation, for he
has been persistently ascribed other causes
for the withdrawal of the gold which is
now coming back. The intimation is
worth a moment's consideration, for it
will serve to direct our minds to the fact
that the actual markets are after
all the regulators of the times. Then he
observes a hopeful trend to-
ward better times in the stock market.
The beating down of securities to a
point below their value has awakened
keen interest among foreign investors.
They see an opportunity to buy unduly
depreciated stocks and reap the increase
when normal values are restored. For
instance, a bond, or share of stock, nomi-
nally worth \$100 may be purchased now
for \$80. When confidence is restored
the bond or share will revert to its
normal value. The foreign investor
doesn't need a telescope to see that he
will draw a high rate of interest on his
original investment and when redemp-
tion takes place he will get two dollars
for one. No wonder that he should
make active inquiry for American securities.
The wonder is that we should be
so insensitive to the opportunities offered
and stand back in fear and trembling.
This country is not going to the bottom.
It simply can't do it. When we
get over our nervous shocks of lunacy
we will all be talking each other "I told
you so" and join in a chorus of anthems
on the British investors who have
sagaciously taken our stocks when we
would better have kept them.

PROSPECT FOR WHEAT.

With wheat at 50 cents a bushel the
farmer is about to fill his granary
against the day when his crop shall
fail. It will not be surprising if large
quantities are hoarded to the seaboard
while the price is hovering between 50
and 60 cents. With these quantities
withdrawn from our elevators for ex-
portation a reaction will set in. The
reaction will be based on an under-supply
for home consumption. Prices will
shoot upward and before another crop is
ripened the millers will be paying an
advanced price. The advanced price
will be great enough compared with
present prices to make the average for
the year a fair one. An over-supply of
wheat in the world's harvest fields
would depress the price and it
would remain stationary until the
consumption or failure of crops
in some part of it would destroy the sur-
plus and thus enhance the market
value. Just at present the outlook for
the wheat grower is dubious. What is
an unprofitable crop when the price is
below fifty cents a bushel. Farmers do
not roll in wealth when it is worth a
dollar a bushel. If the foreign demand
shall sap our supply, thereby reducing
the available quantity, the price will be
increased; but it must go to \$1.50 a

FROM O'ER THE SEA

Russia and Germany Still Split-
ting Very Fine Hairs

OVER THE RECENT TARIFF

Triple Alliance Treaty Not Affected by
It—General News Notes From
Foreign Centers.

BERLIN, Aug. 6.—Though the Russo
German war has only been in active
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Minister Witte is charged with under-
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Germany, argues the Cologne Gazette,
began the attack by introducing a dif-
ferential tariff, then Russia after long
suffering replied in defense of her own
interests by merely imposing the max-
imum tariff upon German imports.

Overlooked a Fact.

The Gazette here overlooks the fact
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ing Russian ports are raised to such an
enormous figure as to be almost equiva-
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ticle, however, breathes peace. They
conclude by asserting that Russia does
not wish to increase the complications
that exist, but aims now, as formerly, at
a harmonious settlement of international
questions.

Another indication that the customs
war will soon terminate is the fact that
a mutual agreement has been entered
into not to engage in a grain freight war,
which was dreaded by commercial men
as being certain to exacerbate everyone
concerned in international trade. Some
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press follows the same course. The gen-
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The figures prove that the German
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and in some few instances to 50 per cent;
whereas the Russian duties before the war
were varied from 100 per cent and are
now raised to impracticable heights.

An agreement does not at all deter-
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to arrange whatever commercial rela-
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merest nothing when compared with the
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do not touch upon commercial questions.
Germany can do without Russian grain
and the sum of official opinion is that the
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manner satisfactory to Germany. It is
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Rumors are current on the bourse that
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TWO VETS CUT OFF

Hoke Smith's Axe Falls on Two
Disabled Soldiers

WHO ARE IN SORE STRAITS

One Man Almost Blind and Hardly
Able to Walk Cut Off the Rollo
Without Notice Till It Is Done.

EDITOR OF THE HERALD—The Detroit
Free Press of August 1 contained a let-
ter from John M. Reynolds, assistant
secretary of the interior, in which he
tried to defend the present course of
the democratic administration in regard
to pensions. I am somewhat surprised
that THE HERALD took no notice of this
letter, although it occupied over a
column.

In this letter Mr. Reynolds distinctly
says: "This administration would have
been a party to perpetuating a mon-
strous wrong to the nation" if it did not
review and revoke the acts of its pre-
decessor. This claim to superior
honesty and legal discernment on the
part of the present administration, and
its plain charge of malpractice against
the former one, would be refreshing did
we not have so many glaring refutations
of its claims continually coming to light.
He euphemistically declares: "This ad-
ministration is not hostile to the soldier
who fought for the union. Were it a
fact I would not remain here an in-
stant." Mr. Reynolds' vision must
be very defective or he is playing
the hypocrite, as no sane unprejudiced
man could so readily believe it possible
from the evidence which Commissioner
Lochner is furnishing daily. These
cases are so clear there can be no mis-
take about them.

Samuel Dole, aged 83 years, whose
case I have before alluded to, called up
on General Alger last week and
announced that he believed it possible
that Mr. Dole's pension had been sus-
pended. General Alger offered to honor
any draft I might make upon him for
the expense of defending Mr. Dole in the
United States courts. I have lately had
another case, however, which is even
more outrageous and exasperating than
that of Mr. Dole. It is the case of John
A. Hovey, company "I," Eleventh Mich-
igan cavalry, also of the Soldiers' home,
who was granted a pension of \$12 a
month, pp. 517, 715, under act June 27,
1890, January 8, 1891, on "diseases of
eyes." The sight of one eye is entirely
gone by sight of the other is so nearly
gone that he gets about with great dif-
ficulty and would be easily mistaken
as a man totally blind. He is also so
very greatly afflicted with the shaking
palsy that he can scarcely feed himself.
He has been in this condition six years
that I know of. He also has had an in-
jury to right shoulder and right foot,
and is now 66 years old. Of course he
has not quite reached the limit fixed by
the Almighty, viz: "Three score years
and ten," (which Mr. Tanner says Hoke
Smith, in his superior official capacity,
has raised five years,) but he is so dis-
abled by his afflictions, that Mr. Dole
is much better able to care for him-
self than Hovey is. Yet he, Hovey, has
just received notice that he is "not dis-
abled in a ratable degree under act of
June 27, 1890," and so his pension is sus-
pended.

I am confident that any one who sees
this man Hovey will not only pronounce
him totally and terribly disabled. His
mind is also considerably shattered.
Yet we are asked to believe on the ipsi
dicto of Mr. Reynolds that this adminis-
tration is not hostile to the soldier who
fought for the union. This may be so;
if it is so we are forced to the other con-
clusion, viz: the present adminis-
tration is utterly incompetent to
conduct the pension bureau.
It does not help matters any to say these
are mistakes, and are therefore inexcu-
sable; they are happening all over the
country, so they are not exceptional
cases. A great bureau should not make
such mistakes. The peculiar feature
about this business is that Commis-
sioners Tanner and Raum never made
such mistakes. Their mistakes, when
they made any, were usually in favor of
the disabled soldier. I do not believe
you can find cases parallel to these of
Dole and Hovey in the entire history of
the pension bureau under republican
management. It seems singular, too,
that the very democratic congressman
who helped to enact this law of June
27, 1890, and who could not help being
perfectly familiar with the intent of the
law and the working of the law right
under his own eyes, while in Washing-
ton during the sessions of congress never
made any complaints. It was reserved
to "the honorable gentleman from Geor-
gia" to make the startling discovery of
gigantic frauds which has so shocked
the nation. Is there not a "nigger in
the fence" somewhere? There is at
least room for such a suspicion.

CHARLES K. GIBSON,
Late Adj. Chaplain M. S. H.

BOOKS AND MAGAZINES.

The August number of the above
magazine even exceeds the promises of
the July number. The battle for the
old veterans and pensioners of the civil
war is waged with trenchant pen. Cop-
perheads and traitors are arraigned in
no meek and mild manner.

Cleveland, Hoke Smith and the "ret-
ern hunting" administrations are
shown up with a fearlessness which is
refreshing. The absurd charges of frauds
in the pensions of the old heroes is rid-
dled and ridiculed. The malice, hatred
and unfairness of the assistants of the
old Union soldiers demonstrated. Ar-
ticles from writers like Col. John A. Cock-
erill and Benjamin R. Davenport add to
its literary merit. A magnificent col-
ored photograph of Gen. U. S. Grant,
10x13 1/4 inches, accompanies this Au-
gust number, similar to the Lincoln pic-
ture in July number The American Sol-
dier.

Bret Harte, says the London Literary
World, can not work except in seclusion,
and when he is busy on a story he will
hide himself away in some suburban re-
treat known only to his closest friends.
He will rise just after dawn, be at his
desk several hours before breakfast and
remain there, with an interval of an
hour for a walk, the whole day. When
he finishes his book, whatever it may be,
he hands it to his publisher and con-
sider his work at an end, for he dislikes
the reading of proofs as much as Byron
disliked punctuating his verses.

McClure's Magazine for August con-
tains a mental banquet which must ap-
peal to the appetite of even the most
chronic intellectual dyspeptic.

The first thing encountered in the
magazine is Eugene Field, the western
Horace, in his study on the 25th of
June, 1893, the day that Hamlin Gar-
land, the western novelist, prevailed
upon him to sit, stand and deliver his
life to the pages of McClure's Magazine
for August. The "life" of Mr. Field fol-

LOWE THE PICTURE, AND A FINE, ENERGETIC,
WELL-LIVED LIFE IS IT

Blue and Gray, for August, is called a
magnificent fiction number, and this
title is well borne out by several novel-
ities of unusual merit. "Battle Bonds,"
by David Lowry, is a well-written tale
of the Tennessee mountains, containing
some exquisite descriptions and good
dialogue. Mrs. Louise Howard Brown
contributes one of her characteristic
sketches, "A Soldier's Wedding," into
which love and war are skillfully in-
terwoven.

Sheridan's great-grandson has placed
a mass of valuable unpublished Sheri-
dan papers at the disposal of Fraser
Kane, and these will be used to expand
Kane's "Life of Sheridan," which has
long been out of print. Among these
papers are many interesting letters
which passed between Sheridan and his
first and second wives, a correspondence
with the prince regent, and a copy of
"The School for Scandal" corrected by
the author.

Miss Jean Ingelow, who is now 63
years old, has her home in a pretty
house at Letcham gardens, South
Kensington. Writing is still her work
and her literary recreation, while she
finds special pleasure in giving weekly
dinners to poor persons who are dis-
charged from the hospital.

In appearance Charles G. Leland has
been likened to a Viking chief in nine-
teenth century dress, "the gaunt, massive
frame, snowy hair and beard, and
more than all, the frosty blue eyes, with
their shrewd, fearless expression," mak-
ing the comparison inevitable.

Giovanni Verga's "Cavalleria Rusti-
cana," the story on which both the
opera and play of that name were founded
—has been translated into English by
Alma Stradford, and will soon be brought
out in a volume of the "Pseudonym
Library."

Sir Richard Burton's rare version of
Giovanni Battista Basile's "Pentamer-
one," a seventeenth century collection
of fifty tales, is to be republished in Lon-
don. It will be issued in two expensive
editions, in two volumes and in one.